

References

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THE SEED CHARACTER OF CHRYSOPHYLLUM BEARDII Monach.

Joseph V. Monachino

When Chrysophyllum Beardii was originally described (*Phytologia* 3: 159. 1949) it was stated that an important matter left to be desired for understanding the species was the fruit with ripe seeds. Through the constant surveillance of Mr. R. S. Ayliffe, who had previously collected the type of the species and two other numbers, this desideratum has now become available.

Seeds, germinated seeds, and a fruit of C. Beardii (cit. no. Monachino 527A, deposited at the New York Botanical Garden) were collected by Mr. Ayliffe on July 26, 1951, from underneath a tree near the 23 1/2 mile post on the Long Stretch. Although the material was collected from underneath the tree its

abundance left no doubt as to the parent. The tree corresponds to the specimen cited in my original article as Monachino 527, and the collector informs me that the present locality is the correct one, not that previously given. Mr. Aylliffe further informs me that the species fruits in May--June, but one cannot be sure yet. He expressed his fear that the other tree (the type?) has now been felled, as he failed to find it after repeated search.

It was early suspected that C. Beardii belonged in the section Pradosia, but the present seed collection, which shows the endosperm lacking and the radicle punctiform, now proves it. The fruit is obovoid, small, ca. 16 mm. long, 10 mm. across, short-stalked at base, mucronate by the persistent base of the style at apex, pubescent on surface. The seed is single, 13--14 mm. long, 8.5--9 mm. wide, 7.5--8 mm. thick; shell thin, shining, pale brown, the scar dull, 12--13 mm. long, 3.5--4 mm. broad; endosperm lacking; embryo carnose, finely white-streaked (latex vessels?), easily emitting long rubbery threads, the cotyledons elliptic-oblong, plano-convex, ca. 10 mm. long, 6 mm. wide, 5 mm. thick, the radicle punctiform-conic, ca. 1.2 mm. long, 1.5 mm. across at base. The seedling is with distinct hypocotyl, the leaves conduplicate in vernation, the margins and midrib, as well as the young stem, are strigose with pale brown hairs.

I have now borrowed J. S. Beard 341 from the Arnold Arboretum. It is a flowering plant of C. Beardii. The collection data read as follows: "Long Stretch Reserve, dominant in marsh forest, alt. 30 meters, 25 August 1944. Tree 25 m. high, 60 cm. diam. breast high, reddish bark peeling off in round flakes, the thin latex smelling of liquorice."

Regarding the existence of C. Beardii in British Guiana, Mr. D. B. Fanshawe, who was shown the species in Trinidad by Dr. Beard, informs me: "I am sure in my own mind that our 'swamp kakarua' is this species. I checked the small fragment in our herbarium with your description and they tallied and certainly the trees Dr. Beard showed me were the dead spit of 'swamp kakarua.' I have been on the look out for material of it myself for ages but so far failed."

I have recently examined two collections of the species, one with very immature flowers and the other sterile, made in November 1944 by Julian A. Steyermark in Venezuela (Ptari-tepuí, Bolívar). The leaves are coriaceous, much thicker than in the available Trinidad material of C. Beardii, often 3-verticillate, the lateral nerves somewhat closer, and the indumentum is more persistent.

The distribution of the species in continental South America, its variation, and its precise relationship with C. cochlearium still remain to be studied. The recognition of Pradosia

as a subgroup under either Chrysophyllum or Pouteria, or as a distinct genus, will continue to be a matter of personal inclination for a considerable time in the future.

THE KNOWN GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF THE MEMBERS OF THE
VERBENACEAE, AVICENNIACEAE, STILBACEAE, SYMPHOREMACEAE, AND
ERIOCAULACEAE, SUPPLEMENT 7, AND MISCELLANEOUS TAXONOMIC NOTES

Harold N. Moldenke

Since the preparation of the sixth supplement to this list, to be published in the proceedings of the fourth centenary celebration of the founding of the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, several thousand additional specimens of these groups have been studied, chiefly from the Herbarium Bogoriense at Buitenzorg, the herbarium of the Chicago Natural History Museum, the herbarium of the University of Michigan, the herbarium of the Facultad de Agronomía del Valle [Colombia], the Botanisch Museum en Herbarium at Utrecht, the British Museum (Natural History) at London, the Melbourne Botanic Garden, and the Britton Herbarium of the New York Botanical Garden. This material has brought to light 72 new country or island records and 48 new state, province, or department records, and has revealed the necessity for certain emendations of previously published records. Eight new taxonomic entities are here proposed and described.

MEXICO:

Lantana glandulosissima Hayek [Durango]

Lantana velutina Mart. & Gal. [Durango]

CUBA:

Callicarpa cubensis var. parvifolia Moldenke [Pinar del Rio]*

COLOMBIA:

Aegiphila filipes Mart. & Schau. [Cauca]

Aegiphila guianensis Moldenke [Valle del Cauca]

Aegiphila lehmannii Moldenke [Valle del Cauca]

Aegiphila puberulenta Moldenke [Méta]

Citharexylum kunthianum Moldenke [Nariño]

Cornutia odorata var. colombiana Moldenke [Valle del Cauca]

Lantana armata Schau. [Boyacá]

Lantana boyacana Moldenke [Putumayo]

Lantana cujabensis Schau. [Valle del Cauca]

Lantana glandulosissima Hayek [Boyacá & Huila]

Lantana moritziana Otto & Dietr. [Caldas]